



Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife
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Diamondback Terrapin

Malaclemys terrapin

State Status: **Threatened**

Federal Status: None



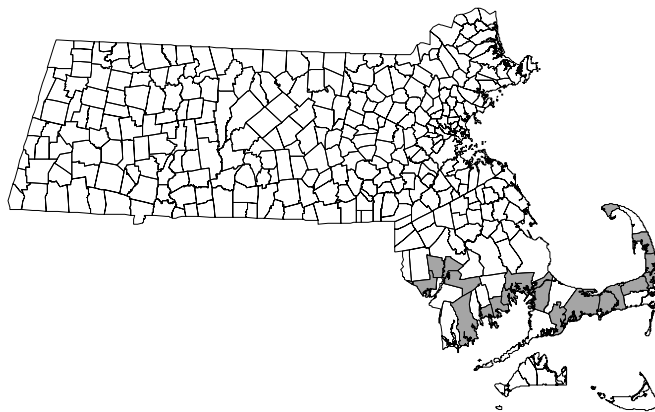
Photo by Bill Byrne

DESCRIPTION: The Diamondback Terrapin is a medium-sized salt marsh turtle. It has a wedge shaped carapace (top shell) variably colored in ash grays, light browns, greens and blacks. It has concentric ring patterns on the carapace and a pronounced ridged or bumpy mid-line keel. Both sexes have grayish to black skin, spotted with dark green flecks and light colored upper and lower jaw. This turtle has very large, paddle like hind feet that are strongly webbed. Sexual size dimorphism is prominent in this species. Adult females are considerably larger than males ranging from 15-23 cm (6-9 in.) in length, while males are 10-15 cm (4-6 in.). Hatchlings look like adults and are about 2.6 cm (1 in.) long.

SIMILAR SPECIES: There are no other brackish water species in Massachusetts. This is the most distinctive turtle in both appearance and its habitat use. It is not likely to be confused with any other turtle species resident within the Commonwealth. Occasionally casual observers may report Diamondback Terrapins as “sea turtle” sightings.

HABITAT IN MASSACHUSETTS: Diamondback Terrapins inhabit marshes which border quiet salt or brackish tidal waters. They can also be found in mud flats, shallow bays, coves, and tidal estuaries. Adjacent sandy dry upland areas are required for nesting.

RANGE: The Diamondback Terrapin (*Malaclemys terrapin terrapin*) is found along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts south to Florida and along the Gulf coast from the Carolinas to Texas.



Distribution in Massachusetts
1980 - 2006

Based on records in Natural Heritage Database

LIFE CYCLE & BEHAVIOR: Diamondback Terrapins overwinter in the bottom of estuaries, creeks and salt marsh channels. In late spring, males and females gather to create mating aggregations in small, quiet coves along the coast. Salt marshes are critical wintering, foraging, and nursery areas. Egg-carrying females will make the journey upland and sometimes inland as much as a 0.4 km (1/4 mile) to lay eggs. Except when basking, males spend their time in water; females venture onto land normally twice a year for nesting, once in early June and once in July. Females travel from water's edge to nesting habitat usually at high tide to reach sites above the high water line. Hatchlings and juveniles are thought to hide out among the grasses in brackish water marshes.

Diamondback Terrapins feed on crabs, mollusks, crustaceans, insects, fish, and carrion. They forage in the water.

The Diamondback Terrapin is polygamous (each individual may breed with several others) and mates in the water. Females are capable of retaining viable spermatozoa for up to 4 years without subsequent matings. Females become sexually mature at 8 to 10 years of age (males mature earlier) and are known to live to 40, but this is likely to be an underestimation of longevity. A single female may lay 1-3 nests per year. The female digs a nest about 10-20 cm (4-8 in.) deep and then deposits a clutch of approximately 12 eggs. Most females exhibit nest site fidelity, where they return to the same nesting location year after year.

On Cape Cod, Diamondback Terrapins have been observed nesting during both day and night and on both vegetated and unvegetated uplands; in contrast, southern populations have reported nesting only during the day and only on vegetated dunes. Eggs laid in unvegetated areas, although more susceptible to wind erosion, receive more heat thereby decreasing incubation time. Diamondback Terrapins have temperature dependant sex determination; eggs will develop into males if temperatures are below 28° C (82° F) and at temperatures above 30°C (86°F) females will develop. At temperatures ranging from 28-30 °C (82-86°F), there will be a mixture of males and females.

Incubation of eggs in Massachusetts lasts between 59 and 116 days depending on temperature. It may take from 2 to 11 days after the eggs hatch for the young turtles to emerge and start the hazardous trip from the nest to the water. Part of this time may be spent rotating towards the sun in what is thought to be an orientation behavior. When the climate is unseasonably cold, some hatchlings may overwinter in their nests waiting until the following May to erupt from the sand.

ACTIVE PERIOD

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

THREATS: Diamondback Terrapin population declines have been documented in many areas with a number of factors contributing to these declines. This species was nearly wiped out by gourmet consumption around the turn of the 20th century. Today, the harvest of Diamondback Terrapins is illegal in Massachusetts. However, other human activities continue to threaten this species.

Reduction of salt marsh habitat and alteration of water composition due to ditching, dredging and channelization, loss of sandy nesting habitats, and destruction of dune areas continue to contribute to the decline of the Diamondback Terrapin in Massachusetts. "Armoring" and sea-walling coasts thwart Diamondback Terrapin access to upland nesting areas.

One of the Diamondback Terrapins healthiest populations in Massachusetts is located on Cape Cod. Today this area is also heavily used for recreational activities. Human activity may disrupt nesting turtles and hatchlings. Off road vehicles increase the chances of disturbing, injuring or killing nesting females, crushing nests, and killing migrating hatchlings. When interrupted, females will abort nesting attempts which may have taken hours.

Additional causes of mortality are pollution and roads, as well as predation of eggs and hatchlings by predators whose unnaturally high populations are encouraged by high human densities. As air breathers, Diamondback Terrapins get trapped and drown in improperly discarded "ghost" netting, as well as by-catch in estuarine crab traps. Nesting females often must cross roads to get to appropriate nesting habitat.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS:

Diamondback Terrapin habitat needs to be targeted for protection and management. NHESP records can be used to assess and prioritize areas based on the extent, quality, and juxtaposition of habitats and their predicted ability to support self-sustaining populations of Diamondback Terrapins. Given limited conservation funds, alternatives to outright purchase of conservation land for nesting habitat is an important component to the conservation strategy. These can include Conservation Restrictions (CRs) and Agricultural Preservation Restrictions (APRs). Another method of protecting large blocks of land is allowing the building of small or clustered roadside developments in conjunction with protecting large areas of unimpacted land.

Habitat management and restoration guidelines should be developed and implemented in order to create and/or maintain consistent access to nesting habitat at key sites. This is most practical on state-owned conservation lands (i.e. DFW, DCR). However, educational materials should be made available to guide private land-owners on the best management practices for Diamondback Terrapin habitat.

Alternative wildlife corridor structures should be considered at strategic sites on existing roads. In particular, appropriate wildlife corridor structures should be considered for bridge and culvert upgrade and road-widening projects within Diamondback Terrapin habitat. Efforts should be made to inform Mass Highways of key locations where these measures would be most effective for turtle conservation.

Educational materials need to be developed and distributed to the general public in reference to the detrimental affects of keeping native Diamondback Terrapins as pets, which is illegal in Massachusetts. Of equal concern is the release of pet store turtles (which could spread disease), leaving cats and dogs outdoors unattended (particularly during the nesting season), mowing of fields and shrubby areas, feeding suburban wildlife (which increases the numbers of natural predators to turtles), and driving ATVs in nesting areas from June-October. People can be encouraged, when safe to do so, to help Diamondback Terrapins cross roads (always in the direction the animal was heading); however turtles should never be transported to “better” locations. They will naturally want to return to their original habitat and likely need to traverse roads to do so.

Increased law enforcement is needed to protect our wild turtles, particularly during the nesting season when poaching is most frequent and ATV use is common and most damaging.

Diamondback Terrapins are an extremely elusive, non-migratory species. They can be easily extirpated by the unintended consequences of human activities before they are even identified as being present. Coastal residents are often surprised to learn their abutting estuary hosts a Diamondback Terrapin population.

REFERENCES:

Brennessel, B. 2007. The Northern Diamondback Terrapin Habitat, Management and Conservation. Wheaton College, Norton, MA.

Lewis, D. 2002. Diamondback Terrapin Summary for Outer Cape Cod. Report to NHESP. Westborough, MA.